BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANS'T NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN-

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1877.

VOLUME XIII .- NO. 5.

### Professional Cards

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Solicitors in Equity,

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S. McGOWAN. Abbeville, S C

United States Courts.

Jan 6, 1875

R. A. THOMPSON Walhalla, S.C.

McGOWAN & THOMPSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will give prompt attention to all business confided to them in the State, County, and

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is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 Outfit free. Address at once H. Hallet & Go., Portland, Maine. Aug 9, 1877

### Fatr Trial.

A LL persons having Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, &c., needing repairs are most respectfully solicited to give me a fair trial. I pledge myself that where the work is not mechanically defective, or been ruined by experiments, to give as full or been runed by experiments, to give as loff satisfaction both as to WORKMANSHIP und PRICE, as can be found in any part of the country. Provisions of all kinds will be taken at market prices for work where it is inconvenient to pay cash. But payment in seme kind will be required on delivery of work. I also offer at the lowest cash price, a small lot of the celebrated Schaffbausen Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Also Goggles, Eye Protectors, &c., &c. Place of business over the store of Verner & Stribling Walhalla, S. C. F. M. MORGAN June 6 1377

### A. J. W. LAND,

TANH OR.

Wost Union, S. C.

THE undersigned has opened a Tailor Shop in West Union, where he will take pleasure in waiting upon customers. He cuts and makes garments in the best and latest etyles. Also, renovates and cuts for customers.

A. J. W. LAND. Nov. 1, 1877

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

## ILLUSTRATED

Notices of the press.

The versus linguine which long ago outgrew its or and the et New Mouthly Magazine, has not in the tener about the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept tan'y abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the fact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best discovery and fiction, the average reader of to day looks to Harper's Magazine. Just as expectedly as did the reaser of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of ntents and the same treshness and suggestiveness in its editorial department now as then.

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Subscriptions to Hander's Magazine, Weekly or BAZAR, to one address for one year. \$10; or,

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A complete set of Harpen's Magazine, now bomprising 55 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$2.25 per volume. Single Volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3, Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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lished, rendering available for reference the vas and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth, \$8; half calf, \$6.26. Sent postage prepaid.
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THE SUN.

1878 NEW YORK.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers overywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from

1878.

which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Brity Sun is a four page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, post paid, 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is an eight page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. The Sunday Sun has met with great success. Post paid \$1.20

#### The Weekly Sun,

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It Who does not know The Weekly Sun? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counselor and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the fireside. Terms: One Dollar a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest, newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with \$10 cash, we, will send an extra copy free. Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City.

New York City. November 6, 1877

The State of South Carolina

OCONEE COUNTY.

By Richard Lewis, Esq., Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, R. A. Thompson has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Dorcas Abbet

meyer, deceased -- These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Doreas Abbetmeyer, deceased, that they be, and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Walhalla, S. C., on Saturday, 29th of December next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be greated.

of December, Anno Domini 1877.

RICHARD LEWIS,

Judge of Probate of Oconee County.
Dec 13, 1877 4-20

# TUTT'S

A Noted Divine says They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:-Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little inith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion periect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE

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CURE DYSPEPSIA.

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CURE DYSPEPSIA.

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Quarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TRIUMPH OF ESIENCE,
Gray Hair can be changed to a
glossy black by a single application of
Dr. TUTT's Hair Dye. It acts like magic,
and is warranted as harmless as water.
Price \$1.00. Office 35 Marray St., N. Y. Dr. Turr's Har Dye. I tacts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water.

Price \$1.01. Office 35 Marray St., N. Y.

What is Queen's Delight? Read the Answer It is a plant that grows in the South, and is spe-cially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is

BAYURE'S OWN REMEDY, Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrof-olous, syphilitic, and rhemantic affections. Alone, it it a searching afternitie, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yeilow Dock, and other herbs, it forms

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,

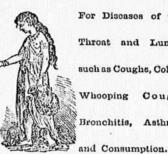
The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul ischarges from the curs and nostrils, abscesses, skin liscases, tuppsy, kidney compaint, evil effects of cret practices, disordered liverand spleen. Its use rougthens the nervous system, imparts a fair consection, and builds up the body with

HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

As an antidate to syphilitic poison it is strongly commended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type may been radically cared by it. Being purely vegacle its continued use will do no harm. The best into to take it is during the summer and fall; and instead of debility, hendache, fever and ague, you lost the continue of the summer and fall; and instead of debility, hendache, fever and ague, you lost the continue of 80 5 1.30 Onless 91(010 \ 25, 1877

Ayer's

# Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough

Bronchitis, Asthma

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly

known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs. As a safeguard to children, amid the distress.

ing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects,

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS PVERYWHERE.

PREPARED BY

### A LAMENT.

They say 'tis but a month, Mary, Since I laid thee down to rest,
And saw them heap the cold, damp earth Upon thy faithful breast.

A month! oh! sorrow counts not thus,

But through its blinding tears, The hours are days, and lengthened days, The weeks and months are years. Oh! Mary, could thy spirit pure

One pang of sorrow know;
Or eight that passes here below,
Make tears of angels flow,
Thou wouldst have in this long, long month,
Whate'er thy glory be,
Have felt that pang and shed those tears,
My wife, my love, for me.

I'm all alone, I come and go, And have no single heart To count the hours till I return, Or grieve when I depart.

No larger now, when nearing home, I arge my faithful steed, No waiting one with kindling eye, Will thank me for my speed.

Ah, me! the loneliness I felt. When on thy coffin lid,
I heard the cold clods rattle down, That soon my treasure hid; Though anguish in itself was nought, To what I since have known,

A loneliness which with each day; Has sadly, sadly grown: I've tried to cheat this poor, lone heart, By placing still thy chair, My Mary, in our little room;

As if you still were there, Your basket and your work -stand, too; llave still there same old place; Your Bible, yes, all else is there, Except your dear, dear face.

I strive to think that thou will come, And even now art near, And thy familiar step I'll soon Upon the doorstep hear. 'Tis all in vain, there still returns The stern, dark, dreary truth, That she, the fond and faithful wife, The sweet bride of my youth,

Is gono, is dead, will not return, y bursting heart be still, Oh God! give comfort in the thought, It is thy holy will.

Yet sometimes in my dreams, Mary, I see thee there once more; I kiss thy cheek and clasp thy hand, As oft in days of yore,
And I must hope and will believe, That thou art hovering near, My ministering angel sent To wipe my falling tear.

And will I ever meet thee, love, And will this anguish ceasel And shall I over share with thee The home of pertect peace? This is my stay, on this I live,
But when I try to pray
For faith, for love, for light to shine Upon my darkened way.
y thoughts oft wander from my God, And I too plainly see, When I should seek most fervently,

I'm thinking most of thee. Yet, Mary, I have often woke, Late in the lonely night,
And found thee with thy Bible, love, Beside the glimmering light; Upon thy bended knee,

And fit me for reunion blest, With thee in heaven above, But oh! a better hope I'll have, A hope that once was thine, And now is in fruition lost, Your Saviour shall be mine.

### The Maid of Saragossa,

This illustrious maiden exposed her life for her king and country at the memorable siege of Saragossa, in 1808. The French Lefevro had been dispatched by Bona parte in the June of that year to reduce Saragossa, where the royal standard of the Bourbons had been unfurled. This city was not fortified; it was surrounded by an ill constructed wall, twelve feet high by three broad, intersected by houses; these houses, the neighboring churches and con vents, were in so dilapidated a state that from the roof to the foundation were to be seen in each immense breaches; apertures begun by time and increased by neglect. A large hill called Il Torcro, commanding the town at a distance of a mile, and offered a situation for most destructive bombardment. Among the sixty thousand inhabitants there were but two hundred and twenty regular troops, and the artillery consisted of ten old cannon.

The French began the siege in a rather slothful style; they deemed much exertion unnecessary; Saragossa, they said, was only inhabited by monks and cowards. But their opinious and their efforts were destined to an entire revolution. Very seldom in the annals of war has greater bravery, greater heroism, greater horror and misery been concentrated than during the two months that these desperate patriots repelled their invaders. No sacrifices were too great to be offered, no extremities too oppressive to be endured by the besieged; but, as it often occurs among the noblest bodies of men, that one sordid soul may be found open to the far reaching hand of corruption, such a wretch happened to be intrusted with a powder magazine at Saragossa. Under the influence of French gold, he fired the magazine on the night of the 2d of June. To describe the horrors that ensued would be simply impossible.

The French, to whom the noise of the explosion had been a signal, advanced their troops to the gates. The population, shocked, amazed, hardly knowing what had occurred, entirely ignorant of the cause, bewildered by conflagration, ruin, and the noise of the enemy's artillery unexpectedly thundering in their cars, were paralyzed, powerless; in a short time the trenches presented nothing but a heap of dead bodies. There was no longer a combatant to be seen; nobody felt the courage to stand to

At this desperate moment an unknown maiden issued from the Church of Nostra Donna del Pillas, habited in white raiment, eross suspended from her neck, her dark hair disheveled, and her eyes sparkling with a supernatural lustre. She traversed the city with a firm and bold step; she passed to the ramparts, to the very spot where the enemy was pouring on to the assault; she mounted to the breach, seized a lighted match from the hand of a dying engineer, and fired the piece of artillery he had failed to manage; then kissing her cross, she cried, with the accent of inspiration. inspiration. 'Death or victory!" and reloaded her can-

Such a cry, such a vision could not fail of calling up enthusiasm; it seemed that Heaven had brought aid to the just cause; her cry was answered, "Long live Agostina!"

"Forward, forward, we will conquer!" resounded on every side. Nerved by such emotions, the force of every man was doubled, and the Brench were repulsed on every side.

General Lefevre, mortified at this unexpected result, determined to reduce the place by famine, as well as to distress it by bombardicent from Il Torero. The horrors that followed his measures would be too painful to detail, but they afforded Agostina an opportunity of displaying her intre-pidity. She threw herself in the most perilous positions to rescue the unhappy beings wounded by the bombs or by the falling of timbers. She went from house to house visting the wounded, binding up their burts or supplying aid to the sick and starving. The French, by their indomitable perseverance, from step to step rendered thomselves masters of nearly half the city. Lefevre thought his hour of triumph had now certainly arrived-he sent to the commandant, general Palafox, to demand a capitulation. Palafox received this in public. He turned to Agostina, who stood near him, com-

plotels armed. "What shall I answer?" She indignantly replied:

"War to the knifel" Her exclamation was echoed by the populace, and Palafox made her words his roply to Lefevre.

Nothing in the history of war has ever been recorded to resomble the consequence of this refusal to capitulate. One row of houses in a street would be occupied by the Spanish, the opposite row by the French. A continual tempest of balls passed through the air; the town was a volcano; the most revolting slaughter was carried on for cleven days and cloven nights. Every street, every house was disputed with musket and poignard. Agostina ran from rank to rank everywhere taking the most active part. The French were gradually driven back; and the dawn of the 17th of August saw them relinquish this long disputed prey, and take the road to Pampeluna. The triumph of the patriots—their joy was un-speakable. Palafox rendered due honors to the brave men who had perished, and endeavored to remunerate the few intrepid

select what honor she pleased. She modestly begged to retain the rank of engineer, and to wear the arms of Saragossa. The rest of her life was passed in honorable

poverty, until she died in 1826, "By all her country's wishes blest!"

### The Fall of Plevna.

Sr. PETERSBURG, December 11 .-- The news of the fall of Plevna occasions great rejoicing here. The theatres are celebratting the victory by special additions to the usual programme. Enthusiastic popular demonstrations in honor of the imperial family and army are being made in the streets and public places. Great crowds have assembled, cheering and singing the national authem. The city is partially illaminated.

After five hours of severe fighting, the Turks were defeated. Osman Pasha was surrounded on all sides, and compelled to surrender, with his whole army. Up to the present time it is impossible to estimate the number of Turkish prisoners or the quantity of war material taken. We only know that everything in Plevna has fallen into our hands. The Russian losses were inconsiderable compared with the results

obtained. The latest advices from Bucharest put he number of Turkish prisoners at 40,000. Osman Pasha ordered a sortie in the direction of Widdin. His valor, which is described as desperate, is everywhere the theme of conversation. The sufferings of he Turks in the belenguered towns are awful. Cold, disease and famine have decimated the ranks and reduced the soldiers to living skeletons. To aggravate their sufferings, no doctor and no medicine could be obtained. Four hundred guns fell into the hands of the Russians. The ground which was the scene of the sortic was literally strewn with the dead and dying. Osman Pasha himself was severely wounded before he would consent to a surrender

BOGERT, December 10 .- At 7.30 o'clock this morning Osman Pasha's cutire wing attacked the Russian grenadier corps holding the line of investment on the left bank of the river Vid, endeavoring to force a passage. The attack was made with desperate energy, and a portion of the Turkish roops did in fact penetrate the line of entrenchments and batteries, but all attempts to break through the positions of the grenadiers were ineffectual.

BUCHAREST, December 11 .- A To Deum was sung here to celebrate the Russian victory at Plevna. Prince Gertschakoff and the Russian and Roumanian authorities

were present. The Czar and Prince Gortschakoff will return to St. Petersburg in a week. The Czar, after the surrender of Plevna, placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Osman Pasha.

# From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 13 .--Political circles have not recovered from the shock of yesterday's battle. The President and his Secretary of State are reported as utterly indignant, but their future course has not yet been indicated.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of David T. Corbin, of South Carolina, asking that his claim to a seat in the Senate from that State may be inquired into, and decided by the Senate upon its merits. He moved that the petition lie upon the table for the present, and gave notice that he would call t up hercufter, and move its reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, submitted the following resolution, and gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday, January 15, 1878, for the purpose of submitting some remarks thereon:

"Resolved, That it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government in itself in all its departments should in good faith keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own eltitens."

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Morey, of Mississippi, and referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee, allows the Southern Pacific Company to continuo its road from Fort Yuma along the route selected for the Texas Pacific Road until its track meets that of the latter road. The bill grants the lands before allotted to the Texas Pacific, which company has forfeited them by not complying with the law re-quiring the building of the road within a certain time. The bill contemplates the two companies working from oposite ends towards a meeting point.

In the House, to day, the Colorado discusion was resumed.

The military committee of the House visited the department of State to examine some documents on file, and afterwards heard General Miles, the Indian fighter. The Senate Pacific Railroad committee

referred the Texas Pacific Railroad bills to sub committee, consisting of Senators Matthews, Lamar, Dorsey, Sanders and Barum. The composition of the committee is considered favorable to the road.

### Honest John.

New York, December 11 .- The Post's Washington special says, Senator Patterson is extremely happy, because as he says, he has at last brought the administration to warriors who survived—among them was him. For four months he has demanded to Agostina. But what could be offered be consulted about Federal appointments in Agostina. But what could be offered commensurate with the services of one who had saved the city? Palafox told her to

he took ground in the Senate, favoring the admission of General Butler. The speech which he delivered in the Senate a few days age produced, he says, the desired effect at the White House, and the President concluded not to ignore him

any longer in making appointments in South Carolina. To day the President transmitted the nomination of Cyrus H. Baldwin to be Collector of Customs at Charleston. Patterson says it is his appointment and it is pronounced by him to be a first class one. Baldwin is, he says, a personal friend and an uncompromising Republican who lived in Columbia, S. C., thirty-five years. I tell you, said Patterson, if I don't get what I want, I will raise a row in the Re-

publican camp and they know it. The Evening Telegram's Washington special says there is little reason to doubt that the judiciary proceedings against Patterson in South Carolina will not be pushed. It is stated by well informed persons Patterson's vote and efforts for Butler Secured immunity for him. He will bost released on bail from the indication which has been found against him, but his eff. for Butler are not all that is required of. It is part of the arrangement that he a few months hence, resign his sever pound.

Senate, which will then be fillere giving election of Wade Hampton. Pattion here. resign ostensibly for the reaso, Democrats have been given posses State by the Hayes' administratic a Democratic Senator can repr better than he can.

The Homestead. In an admirable speech recently delivered at Cartersville, Georgia, Bob Toombs made a plea in behalf of the homestead law—the wisest provision ever made by a Radical Legislature in this State. Now and then the homestead serves as a cover for rascality, but all in all, it is a most just and humano provision for the protection of those who have no voice in making or administeriz

"I have been in favor of a homesten." ON a liberal one. I do not look to the it of either creditor or debtor. I loo interest of the public. interest of the public. I think i in this country from the reach than to have all the prosperiteome from the gold of Ophir. become of them, if the wickedness, folly and vice of the husband can strip them of home and shelter? There is the public road! They ar wanderers and outcasts!

Every sun brings them no change for the better—only new miseries. They are on the road to the poor house-from there to the chain gang or the haunt of vice! I would give them a home where they can live virtuously and happily. I would raise the daughters where they would be ornaments to society, and the sons useful to the world—and I would do it if I had t dopay the last verge of credit. But it incomes reserve to that. Thi OBLAS, stead is protected; it is under County dower; it is not a cheat in val

given to the woman for life, the children. It is not large—not a TICE honest living, dwell in virtue and and raise sons and daughters unto 'nted Remonwealth, that future generating larper & up and call blessed. So I say, you'dly indigfor a homestead for the poor, for thick, or fenceless, for the widows and prophase of the gloriour old mother State."

The most troublesome thief the New

York detectives have had authing to do York detectives have not harming to do with for a long time proves to be a little girl about 13 years old. Myterious robberies of money and jewels from private houses have been going on in the upper part of the city for several months, so edroitly performed as to baffle the most minute investigation by the police. It was noticed that a pretty, modest appearing child had been seen about the buildings at the time some of the thefer were supposed to have been committed, but no one thought of connecting her with the crimes until a few days ago it was ascertained that articles answoring to the description of www. sanda bling this one. The officers were at once reminded of little Libby O'Brien, who had testified to being an accomplice of a Mrs. Kloss, a notorious sneak thief, a few months before, and they looked her up and arrested her. She denied her guilt at first, with the most admirable assumption of innocence, but when fully identified by some of her victims, she owned up. She told the whole story of her criminal career with the greatest composure and cheerfulness, without any apprehension for her future. She has committed about fifty robberies, amounting to several thousand dollars, spending the money, as she says, in living and dressing well and going to the theatres, giving her mother a small sum each week. Her youth and artlessness of manner have enabled her to gain free admission to dwellings at all times on various pretexts, and many people who have entertained her can hardly believe that she could be quilty of the thefts. About twenty lots of goe's have been recovered so far, and the police headquarters have been crowded with people in search of their property pilfered by this demure pale-faced cherub.

Nov. 22, 1877

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Or often in the midnight gloom, Have heard thee pleading, darling, So earnestly for me. I can but hope that God who heard, Those prayers will answer, love,